

most impetuous gravity, pulled the fork out of the potatoe, and returned it amidst an unconquerable thunder storm of laughter, to the utter discomfiture of the gentleman from B—.

THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1852.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be prepaid.
Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

TERMS.
Per annum, in advance, \$2 00
Six months, " " 1 25
Three months, " " 75
Three copies, in advance, " 3 00

TO CLUBS
Of 10 the HERALD will be sent for \$1 50 per copy
Of 20 " " " " 2 50
Of 30 " " " " 3 50
The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, ten lines or less, first insertion, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, " 50
One square three months, " 2 50
Six " " " " 6 00
Half " " " " 3 00
Half " " " " 1 50
One column, one insertion, " 5 00
One column, one month, " 15 00
One column, per annum, " 35 00
Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in three weeks.
We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying to get out of us by a close-fisted customer. This is without respect to persons; we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let printers live.

The HERALD is an extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of our paper, made several necessary and judicious additions to our JOB OFFICE which will enable us to get up our work in a style that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS, POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c., will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

Give us a call.

Kossuth has paid the people of Louisville the compliment of addressing their reason rather than their feelings. His first speech on Thursday was a very ingenious argument founded upon the distinction between principle and policy, two things which are very frequently confounded even by intelligent men. But his address at the court-house on Saturday evening was the most statesmanlike effort we have ever seen from him. It was not calculated nor apparently intended to stir up a crowd, but to set disciplined men to thinking seriously on the present posture of affairs in Europe. We were somewhat amused however by his claims to prophetic inspiration, not because any one who will attentively consider prophecy and Kossuth will find the ideas necessarily incongruous, but because we were reminded of a friend of ours who insists that great injustice has been done him from people not having taken note of his predictions at the time they were made, so as to give him the credit due him on their fulfillment. He has even thought of employing a private secretary to record his Sybilline utterances which have heretofore been scattered over this community, and utterly wasted upon their unappreciating stupidity. Kossuth as a prophet has the advantage of not being in his own country, and has therefore a better chance of receiving the honor to which our friend is quite as justly entitled. We too have made some predictions in our time which have been remarkably verified, and hereby put in our claim as an humble partner in the firm of Cassandra, Kossuth & Co., with very little hope, we confess, of having it allowed. Seriously the speech of the distinguished Magyar on Saturday night was a great and noble one and we will find room for a part of it at least in our next number.

It is a fact which ought to be pondered by our enthusiastic propagandists of republicanism that no revolutionary struggle has ever yet come to anything which was not in the main a defense of liberty already in existence, merely removing obstructions to its further growth and expansion. We appeal to history, the great teacher, for the truth of this remark. The laws of social progress are vital, not mechanical; it is like a tree or the human body, not like a steam engine or a rat trap. Freedom is a state of society which is the growth of ages, like the oak which spreads its roots silently through the soil and slowly climbs into the heavens, and the notion of the radicals that they can make the acorn, roots, tree and all, out and out, by a revolution, when all that the wildest storm can do is to loosen the earth around it or lay it in the dust, would be ridiculous if it were not a dangerous and sometimes fatal delusion.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. Marshall, also to Hon. R. F. Stockton and Wm. H. Seward for interesting documents.

Mr. Henry B. Shields, calls the attention of our readers to his large stock of Hardware, &c., which he offers very low. We would advise our friends dealing in that line to give him a call.

A new ministry has been formed in England. It is conservative and in favor of a return to the protection policy. Lord Derby, formerly Stanley, is to be Prime Minister, and the next most important office, that of foreign affairs, is to be filled by a man we never heard of before. One paper calls him Marlensberg, another Marlinsbury, and we will call him Marlinspike till further advice. He will hardly fill the place of Palmerston, the greatest Minister of Foreign Affairs Britain has had since the time of Chatham. D'Israeli, the celebrated author, has a subordinate position in the new Cabinet.

Several gentlemen from Washington, Marion and other counties on the line of the proposed railroad from Lexington to Nashville have passed through here lately on their way to a great Railroad Convention at Nashville. They report their counties all alive to the subject. There are a number of powerful interests combining in favor of the Lexington and Nashville road and several very efficient men are devoting their energies to the promotion of the enterprise; among others Thomas B. Stephenson, Esq., of the Maysville Eagle, one of the ablest railroad advocates in the United States. The road will be built to a dead certainty and we hope Louisville will be ready to interest it so as to retain at least a large portion of the trade of the rich counties lying east and southeast of Nelson. This she can do by throwing out an arm to Bardstown, which can be easily extended into Washington and Marion by the time the great central road is in operation.

The speech of Mr. Holt at the Kossuth reception in Louisville is exceedingly thrilling and beautiful. By the way we are informed that Mr. Holt kept a journal of his extensive travels through the most interesting countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. We wish he could be prevailed upon to publish it. We desire to see Kentucky gathering laurels in the field of literature as bright and glorious as she has already won in arms, eloquence and statesmanship.

The French government has demanded of Switzerland to put down all political associations, muzzle the press, and expel political refugees from her territory. The Republic of Tell has claimed the intervention of Great Britain to protect her from these outrageous demands, so utterly destructive to her independence. Intrigues are going on in Belgium to induce that state to merge its nationality in that of France, or at least to make itself a mere dependency of the French government. It will probably be the policy of all the despotic powers on the continent to swallow up the smaller constitutional States, which furnish places of refuge for revolutionists and points from which they can bring to bear the levers of the press and secret associations. If England does not support the smaller states she will have all Europe combined against her, and if she does she will bring upon her the wrath of the great powers of the continent. The English ministry has just been dissolved and a great deal will depend upon the construction of the new cabinet.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our old friend Hewitt, the chief of Daguerreotypists, asks his Bardstown friends to call on him when making their visits to the city of Louisville. You will always find him ready, willing and waiting to attend to you, in his rooms opposite the Journal office, and next door to the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

We conjecture that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the new British Cabinet, with whose name the telegraph makes such sad work, must be Lord Malmesbury. It is a position of immense importance to the world at the present time, for the destinies of Europe may be said to hang upon the foreign policy of England, and our own country will not be unaffected by it.

Edward C. Marshall, member of Congress from California, and brother of the Hon. T. F. Marshall, lately made a very piquant speech in the House on the subject of mileage. At the present rate he receives about \$4000 for traveling from California to Washington. He opposes reduction because that sum was not more than sufficient to pay his electioneering expenses, including whiskey at fifty cents a drink. He says he was one of the men who helped to organize the Democratic party in California, which was a very expensive operation. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, here remarked in an undertone that whiskey was usually a very necessary element in organizing the Democratic party.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. T. & E. Slevin, Wholesale Merchants, Louisville, Ky. We can recommend them to our friends as gentlemen; and we have no doubt that as good bargains can be bought of them as can be bought by going further.

The best "life preserver" in this world is a wife.

THE LOVERS OF VIRE;

OR,
THE CONSCRIPT'S RETURN.

The sun was shining fair as the sun could shine in a beautiful May Morning; bright, yet gentle; warm, but fresh; midway between the watering-pot of April and the warming-pan of June, when in the beautiful valley of Vire—everybody knows Vire—but, lest there should be anybody in the wide world who does not, dearly beloved reader, I will tell you all about it.

When you have traveled just twelve leagues and a half from St. Malo, you will come to a long steep hill, crowned by a pretty air-looking town, whose buildings, in some parts gathered on the very pinnacle, in others running far down the slope, seem as if coquetting with the rich valleys that woo them from below.

Go to bed, and if you bathe your feet beforehand, which if you are of my faction you will do, walk over the floor of the inn bedroom, that you may have a fit opportunity of cursing all floors, and of relaxing yourself of the spleen in your nature before the next morning. Then, if both your lover and the day be favorably disposed, tally forth to the eastern corner of the town, and you will have a fair view over one of the loveliest valleys that nature's profuse hand ever gifted with beauty. The soft clear stream of the Vire winding along between the green sloping hills and the rich woods, and the fields and chateaux, and hamlets, and the sunshine catching upon all its meanderings, and the birds singing their song of love, as its calm waters roll bountifully by them. Look upon it, and you will not find it difficult to imagine how the soul, even of an obscure artisan in a remote age, warmed into poetry and music in the bosom of that valley, and by the side of that stream.

It was, then, in that beautiful Vale of Vire, some twenty years ago, that Francois Lormier went out to take his last May walk with Mariette Duval, the relentless conscription called him from his happy home, his sweet valleys, and his early love. It was a sad walk, as may well be imagined; for though the morning was bright, and nature, to her shame be it spoken, had put on her gayest smiles as if to mock their sorrow, yet the sunshine of the scene could not find its way to their hearts, and all seemed darkened and clouded around them. They talked a great deal, and they talked a long time; but far be it from me to betray their conversation. I would not, for all the world—especially as I know not one word about it—except, indeed, that Francois Lormier vowed the image of Mariette should remain with him forever; should inspire him in the battle, and cheer him in the bivouac; and that Mariette protested she would never marry anybody except Francois Lormier even if rich old Latoussoff, the great Foulon, were to lay himself and fortune at her feet; and, in short, that when his "seven long years were out," Francois would find her still a spinster.

"But if I lose a limb?" said Francois Lormier.

"If you do, no difference will it make in my feelings," replied Mariette.

They parted—and first to follow the lady. Mariette wept a great deal, but soon after got calm again, went about her ordinary work, sang her song, danced at the village fete, talked with the talkers, laughed with the laughers, and won the hearts of all the youths in the place, by her adorned beauty and her native grace. But still she did not forget Francois Lormier; and when any one came to ask her in marriage, she directly to Mariette, who had always her answer ready, and with a kind word and a gentle look sent them away refused, but not offended. At length good old Monsieur Latoussoff presented himself with all his money bags, declaring that his only wish was to enrich his gentle Mariette; but Mariette was steady, and so touchingly did she talk to him about poor Francois Lormier, that the old man went away with tears in his eyes. Six months afterwards he died, when, to the wonder of the whole place, he left his large fortune to Mariette Duval!

In the meantime Francois joined the army, and from a light handsome conscript, he soon became a brave, steady soldier. Attached to the great North-ern army, he underwent all the hardships of the campaigns in Poland and Russia, but still he never lost his cheerfulness, for the thought of Mariette kept his heart warm, and even a Russian winter could not freeze him. All through that miserable retreat, he made the best of every thing. As long as he had a good tender piece of saddle, he did not want a dinner; and when he met a comfortable bed home to creep into, he found board and lodging combined. His courage and his powers of endurance gained for him high commendation from one whose best quality was the impartiality of his recompense. Francois was rewarded as well as he could be rewarded; but at length in one of those unfortunate battles by which Napoleon strove in vain to retrieve his fortune, the young soldier, in the midst of his gallant daring was desperately wounded in the arm.

Pass over the rest. Mutilated, sick, weary, and ragged, Francois approached his native valley, and doubtful of his reception—for misery makes sad misanthropes—he sought the cottage of Madame Duval. The cottage was gone; and on enquiring for Madame Duval, he was directed to a farmhouse by the banks of the stream. He thought there must be some mistake, but yet he dragged his heavy limbs thither and knocked timidly against the door.

"Entrez!" cried the good-humored voice of the old dame.

Francois entered, and unbidden tottered to a chair. Madame Duval gazed on him for a moment, and then rushing

to the stairs, called loudly, "Come down, Mariette, come down, here is Francois returned!"

Like lightning, Mariette darted down the stairs, saw the soldier's old great coat, and flew towards it—stopped—gazed on his haggard face, and empty sleeve; and gasping, fixed her eyes upon his countenance. 'Twas for a moment she gazed on him thus in silence; but there was no forgetfulness, nor coldness, nor pride about her heart—there was sorrow, and joy and love, and memory in her very glance.

"Oh, Francois, Francois!" cried she, at length casting her arms round his neck, "how thou hast suffered."

As she did so, the old great coat fell back, and on his breast appeared the golden cross of the legion of honor.

"No matter!" cried she, as she saw it.

"Behold thy reward!"

He pressed her kindly to his bosom. "My recompense is here!"

DODGING A MILITARY FINE.

Is days gone by, when objectionable military laws were in force in Massachusetts, the customary draft was made in a country town, a few miles from Boston, and a notice to "appear, armed and equipped according to law," was left at the boarding house of a man who possessed very little martial "music" in his soul. Determined that he would neither train nor pay a fine, and entertaining with all a very poor opinion of the utility of the system, he took no notice of the summons. Having been duly warned, however, as he anticipated, at the expiration of a few weeks the sergeant waited upon him with a bill of nine shillings for non attendance at the muster.

"You're fined sir,—nine shillings—for non-appearance."

"What is it?" asked the wag, pretending to misunderstand the collector.

"Fined for training!" bawled the other.

"Shan't pay it, fellow."

"It will be three dollars next time I call."

But the wag could not hear a word he said, and in the course of another month here received a peremptory summons to appear forthwith, at court martial in the district, instituted for the purpose of trying delinquents, and collecting such fines as could be scared out of the non-performers of duty.

Having fixed upon a final plan to dodge the issue, at the appointed time he waited upon the court, to show cause, if any he had, why he should not willingly have toated a musket and knapsack about the town for twelve mortal hours, and otherwise perform the legal duties of a "live" patriot.

He was ushered into the court room immediately—which was held in an old country house—where he discovered some three or four persons seated, attired in flashy regimentals, and whose awful "yaller epiolets" alone, were sufficient to command the respect of the profoundest beholder. Though somewhat disconcerted at this rather unexpected exhibition of spurs and buttons, he put a bold face on the matter and responded to the junior member of the august court, he advanced to the table, and the chief functionary commenced the examination:

"Your name, sir?"

The offender placed his hand quickly to the side of his head, without uttering a word, or moving a muscle of his face.

"What is your name?" repeated the questioner, in a loud tone.

"How old are you, old fellow?" continued the judge nervously.

"Boss carpenter."

"What's the matter with your ears?"

"Dr. Scrape's Oil, sometimes."

"What sir?"

"Sometimes Cullen's ointment."

"Why don't you answer?"

"A little louder," said the wag, without replying.

"Taunted, Bristol county."

"What business do you follow?"

"Main street," said the delinquent.

"Your business?" yelled the officer.

"Right-hand as you go up."

"How long have you been there?"

"Yes, I've seen him frequently."

"He's deaf as an adder," remarked the Judge, turning round to his subordinates, "clear the lubber out."

"At Mrs. Jones," replied the wag.

"You are not liable to perform military duty," said the Secretary, with his mouth close to the wag's ear.

"I know that," said the fellow coolly.

"His hearing improves," ventured the sergeant.

"What do you suppose we sit here for?" asked the Judge in a loud voice.

"A dollar and a half a day," said the prisoner.

"He may go, Mr. Sergeant."

"You may go," said the under officer, pointing to the door.

But our friend took no notice of the order.

"You may go," yelled the Judge.

"Is it possible a man can be as deaf as all that?"

"I can't say," continued the delinquent, pretending not to understand; "but I should think—"

"Go—go!" screamed the Judge; "not one cent to pay. I pity the general who has a regiment like you to command.—Show him the door major."

And our hero found himself at liberty.

He was never again summoned to train during his residence in Taunton.

England is said sometimes to have the constitution of a horse, but it would seem that France is just now threatened with the constitution of an ass.—[Punch.]

Poetry.

Why Don't the Girls Propose.

A LEAF FROM LYRIC, BY A SINGING SWAIN.
Why don't the girls propose, O say!
I wonder they need begin?
I've dined my Sunday suit each day
Since the new year came in,
And trained my new moustache with care,
And sent them many a rose,
And smiled at every passing fair—
But still they don't propose!
I've waited patiently and long
These three years past in vain.
But now I fear there's something wrong,
For leap year's come again,
And not a single offer yet.
To soothe my may woes,
Oh, dear! my heart goes pit-a-pat—
Why don't the girls propose!

It is not that I never tried
My luck at Cupid's game,
That I my single lot abide,
But I have missed my aim;
And still the arrow bounded back
To give my heart new throes—
'Tis ever my confounded luck!
Why don't the girls propose!

But I have made a desperate vow
To say no lady "nay."
This only hope is left me now
To shed one lingering tear
As I stand by the window-pane,
That I'm the best of beaux.
The compliment to me what bliss,
If they would but propose!

I wish the papers would agree,
Not let the matter slip,
The Transcript, Mail, and Times, and Bee,
And then the Carpet-bag;
No lady's heart could long remain
As cold as winter days;
And we poor bachelors should gain,
For then they would propose!

Carpet Bag.

How Shall I Woo Her?

How shall I woo her? I will stand
Beside her when she sings,
And watch her face as she sings,
Fit o'er the quivering strings;
And I will tell her—I have heard,
Though sweet her song may be,
A voice which every whispered word
Is more than song to me.

How shall I woo her? I will gaze,
In sad and silent trance,
On those blue eyes, whose liquid rays
Look love in every glance;
And I will tell her, eyes more bright,
Though bright her eyes may beam,
Will shed their breaking spell to-night
Upon me in my dream.

How shall I woo her? I will try
The charm of olden time,
And swear by earth, and sea, and sky,
And rave in ecstacy and rhyme.
And I will tell her—when I bent
My knee in other years,
I was not half so eloquent,
I could not speak for tears.

How shall I woo her? I will bow
Beside her at the shrine,
And pray the prayer, and vow the vow,
And press her lips to mine.
And I will tell her, when she parts
From Passion's thrilling kiss,
That Memory to many hearts
Is dearer far than bliss.

In vain, in vain! The lyre is mute,
Its chords are snapt in twain;
I cannot string that silent lute,
Nor clasp those chords again.
Love's toll, I know, is little cost,
Love's penalty little sin,
But hark! which voice I have lost,
What have they left to win?

PUNCH'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. LOUIS NAPOLEON, Professor of Political Sleight of Hand, and slight of everything else—has the honor (?) to inform the public that he intends continuing his extraordinary Performances, and playing his unprecedented tricks, until further notice. The programme will be selected from the unrivalled stock of illusions and impostures, which he has lately practised with so much success at Paris, assisted by the unrivalled collection of Ministerial and Military Automations.

Among the principal Tricks of the present season will be found—
1.—The inexhaustible Ballot Box. From which eight millions of white balls will be produced by a coup de main, which defies all detection.

2.—The Celebrated Gun Trick. (As practiced on the 2d and 3d of December 1851, in the Boulevards of Paris.) In the course of this wonderful experiment, combining the characteristics of a coup de etat and coup de tete, the spectators will have an opportunity of catching the bullets in their own heads, so as to leave no doubt of the reality of the experiment.

3.—The Automaton Soldier. A piece of mechanism of the greatest perfection, which will load his musket and fire it in the face of any person whom M. Louis Napoleon may indicate.

4.—The Ministerial Puppets. These little imitations of humanity will go through the whole official routine; and though without the smallest intelligence, will bow their wooden heads, and sign decrees, or any other documents, at a mere nod from their master.

5.—The official Second Sight. M. Louis Napoleon will, with the aid of a police spy glass, read the most private papers in the possession of individuals, and not only tell their thoughts, but transcribe them, before they are aware of it, to Cayenne, and other remote regions, for having entertained the opinions which his police spy glass has made him acquainted with.

6.—The Escamotage d'une Dame. Consisting of the total disappearance of La Belle France, under a ducal extingisher.

The Tricks will be accompanied by all sorts of Aids, performed by a Band of Military instruments.

Places can only be secured by application to M. Louis Napoleon.

No money returned. Vivat Nobody.

Why is a dandy like a haunch of venison?
Ans—He is a bit of a buck.

Why is an active waiter like a race-horse?
Ans—He runs for the plate.

Why is a drowsy person like the track of slow sailing vessel? Because he is hardly a wake.

Why should marriage be spoken of as a tender tie? Because, it is so tough that nothing but death can cut it.

Why is a liquor merchant like a man of perpetual vivacity? Ans—He is never out of spirits.

New Advertisements.

J. WOOD WILSON. CHAS. E. NOURSE.

NEW GROCERY, AND PRODUCE STORE.

WE have just opened and are daily receiving a large and well selected stock of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Raisins, &c., which we will sell low for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us a call. WILSON & NOURSE.

Flour—Superfine Flour for sale at \$3.75, by the barrel. WILSON & NOURSE.

APPLES, Oysters, Sardines, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Candy, Fibers, Almonds, English Walnuts, Italian Chestnuts, Cream Nuts, &c., for sale by WILSON & NOURSE.

WANTED—Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Flax Seed, Feathers, Ginseng, and other articles of country produce, by WILSON & NOURSE.

CORN AND WHEAT WANTED. We want to buy a lot of good Corn and Wheat. WILSON & NOURSE.

Hewitt's National Paperman's Gallery. LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEXT TO NORTHERN BANK, CORNER OF FIFTH AND MAIN, AND OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OFFICE. H. HEWITT'S old friends in Bardstown and vicinity will please call and see him when in Louisville, "the latch string is never pulled in." J. M. HEWITT, Operator, mar10'52 ly.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON the 15th of March 1852, at the late residence of Electus Hogan, dec'd., on the Shepherdsville Road, five miles from Bardstown, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the Farm, on which said deceased lived, containing about 225 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, and well improved, having a brick dwelling House and all necessary out buildings. On the farm are several springs of never failing water. The farm is in high state of cultivation, and also, six or seven likely negroes will be sold at the same time and place, if not previously disposed of.

Terms.—On the personal property a credit of twelve months will be given for cash over \$5; under that amount, cash in hand. A credit of twelve months on the negroes, and on the land a credit of one and two years. The purchaser giving bond with approved security, and lien retained on the land until the purchase money is paid. J. B. WATKIN, Admr.

March 3d.—3w

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. CASH STORE.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO. (Late Freeman, Hedges & Co.) Having been burnt out at the late fire of 28th January, at 58 Liberty St., have removed to the spacious store, 144 Broadway, and now receive a beautiful and complete assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, embroidered and plain Cotton and Silk Hosiery, and Ladies' Trunk Goods, GLOVES and MITTS, STRAW GOODS, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, with a complete assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, to which we give particular attention.

Those who would rather pay cash than fifteen to twenty per cent, for six months' credit, will find it greatly to their interest to secure a portion of their money, and select from our rich, cheap and great variety. Particular attention given to orders.

—N. B.—Please place this in your memorandum, and call and examine.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO., Feb 25—4t 144 Broadway, New York.

GREAT ATTRACTION. RAUH & BROTHER.

HAVE just received a full stock of FALL AND WINTER Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS

AND CLOTHING.

selected with care and suitable for this market. CONSISTING PARTLY OF 200 pieces French English & American Prints, beautiful patterns; 180 wool long Shavels, late styles; 100 cotton do do do A lot of Silk and Broche Shawls, new styles; A lot of wool Dress Handkerchiefs, do A lot of plain and fig'd and various colors Brocade; A lot of do do Dress Silks; A lot of Irish Linens, all numbers; 200 pieces Satin and Bonnet Ribbons; a lot of Lace String, all widths; Thread Laces, Valenciennes and Cotton Edgings, Silk and other Veils; Cashmere & cotton Hosiery; Tuck, Side, Redding and Pocket Combs; Sewing Silks, of all colors; Patent and Spoon Thread of all sizes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cotton Gloves of superior quality; Kid Gloves, the best; and lot of cheap Brown and Bleached Cottons and other Dry Goods too numerous to mention.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SHOES, BOOTEES AND BOOTS. Don't forget one door North of the Central Exchange, east side of Main street. [o9] R. & BRO.

THE EMPIRE CLOTH CLOTHING STORE!

See New Advertisement of Wilson & Nourse. They intend to carry on the grocery business on a large scale, and keep up a constant supply of every thing in their line at the lowest prices and of the best quality.

We call the attention of our readers to the Card of Messrs. Hite, Muir & Hite, Attorneys at Law. That they will ably, faithfully, and promptly transact all business entrusted to them, we have no doubt.

FRANCE.

The decree ordering the liberation of some of the political prisoners has led to disturbances in some of the departments where the population is badly disposed. The people understood that a general amnesty was proclaimed, and that the authorities were placing every obstacle in its way. The Marseilles Courier says that the commencement of an insurrection has taken place in the Departments of the Gard, the Hérault, and the Ardèche. Large masses of persons assembled round the prison to set the persons in confinement at liberty, and the troops were obliged to fire on them. Details are wanting.

The Times' correspondent says a rumor was current, which, if well founded, would be anything but agreeable. It had reference to the state of feeling in certain districts of Belgium, as also of some regiments of the Belgian army. If these rumors can be depended upon, they would imply that feelings unfavorable to their own good, and too favorable to France, are apparent. There is reason to believe that something not of an ordinary nature is going on with respect to the relations of France with Germany, and the powers generally.

At Dieppe, a detachment of artillery, men were warning themselves at a fire made of some building timber, when a spark fell upon a bombshell and caused its explosion. Seven of the men were severely wounded.

The Prefect of the Haute-Vienne has ordered eleven cafes and wine shops within his jurisdiction to be closed, as serving as places of rendezvous for persons of Social opinions. Nineteen have also been closed at Beaune, eleven at Saullieu, and 25 at Dijon.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says, "There is established in the department of the censorship of the press a particular bureau for the examination of the English papers, and expert lawyers are employed to read the London journals, with the object of discovering calumnious news, upon which a trial for libel may be instituted before the British courts of law."

The Morning Herald says that France has entered into confidential negotiations with several states of Italy for forming a federation of those states under the Protectorate of the French Republic.

Although Louis Napoleon has not yet assumed the imperial title, his attendants now speak of him in ordinary as "his imperial highness." He is even beginning to create a court on the model of the great Napoleon.

It is said that Austria and France have concluded a treaty, fixing the eventualities which shall cause the occupation of Switzerland by France or Austria. At Berlin this treaty has excited a sensation, as Prussia has not been consulted in a matter in which she is so deeply interested.

When the Bulletin Français was seized in Brussels it appears that 15,000 copies of previous numbers were seized, together with the list of subscribers.

The Bonapartist organs plainly intimate that no sort of opposition will be tolerated. Therefore, when we are told that Proudhon, Carnot, Charras, Cavaignac, Dufaure, and several others, are intended to be brought forward as candidates, it can scarcely be credited, since no possibility of anything like concert can exist under the despotism which prevails.

The new Legislative Chamber will not be permitted to examine the details of expenses, but the members will be required to pass such votes in a lump as may be submitted to them; and if they are refractory, and meddle in any way with the political questions, they will be dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and perhaps transported to Cayenne. Under such circumstances, no respectable man would enter such an assembly, unless from a high sense of patriotic duty to incur all risks. M. de Lamartine has publicly stated his intention to refuse any invitation to offer himself as a candidate for the Legislative body. The prisoners of France have been so inconveniently filled, and the difficulties of sending large bodies of men across the Atlantic in ships of war having proved insurmountable, the President has been compelled to liberate a large number of persons, but the details are all so shrouded in mystification that the fate of most of the prisoners captured, since the 2nd of December, will never be correctly known.

The head of the censor bureau refuses to permit denunciations of the director of the opera, declaring that he is a government functionary, and therefore sacred from the attack of the press.

The Pays says that the Duke de Rohan has appealed to the Minister of Justice for an investigation into the facts connected with the death of the Prince de Conjo, the object being to prove that he did not commit suicide. This statement has excited a good deal of a sensation.

The Monitor contains a royal ordinance dissolving all popular associations throughout the kingdom of Wurtemberg. It is said that some clue to a plot has been discovered, having for its object the assassination of soldiers when met in small parties or alone. Some reports are circulated in Paris that M. de Morny and M. Achille Fould are about to resume their former seats in the cabinet, and that M. de Persigny would take the foreign portfolio. But they are not credited.

SPAIN.

It appears that the ferocious countenance of the regicide had produced a deep impression on the mind of the Queen, and disturbed her rest. That, however, had completely subsided with the fever. It was believed that the next bulletin would announce that the Queen was out of danger.

Before her execution, the assassin wrote a letter to the Queen, imploring her forgiveness, and charges the act to a deplorable madness.

Merino also declared, in the presence of the governor of the prison and of several persons that he had no accomplices.

The Queen had made a present to Our Lady of Atocha of the mantle she wore on the day she was stabbed, and which was pierced by the knife of the assassin.

From the Boston Inquirer.

Certificate for the Cure of Broken-Down Merchants.—Read the Documents.

We have often tried, in our feeble way to make the people of this city understand the benefits to be derived from giving publicity to their business, through the medium of the press. It will cure more broken-down, weak, sickly business men—save more lives than were ever saved by all the medicines ever sold—taking the certificates of doctors and druggists for true; but read the documents:

HEAR THE TESTIMONY.

In the year 1840 I started business in the city of Boston with a cash capital of \$5,000, and a good fair credit. I hired me a good store at a moderate rent, and applied myself industriously to my business. In 1842 I took an account of stock, and found that I was \$3,000 worse off than when I began—more than half of my capital had been sunk in expenses and bad debts. This rather discouraged me, but as it was the first year of my business, and I was but little known, I thought I would try it another year. My creditors and friends recommended that I join a church or an engine company—both of which I did; and in 1843 I again took an account of my affairs, and found that I could stop all my expenses, and sell my stock out at the market price, I should lack just \$1,500 of having enough to pay my debts. I had a n't to agitate one of the brothers in the church for \$200, which some said was good—this would reduce my indebtedness that amount—but he never paid it.

To make a long story short, I failed—burst up—went to smash—and all my friends and creditors pronounced me a ruined man, and to make it sure, turned me out of the church. In 1845 I contrived to get a little money, with which I bought a few goods. I got some small bills and cards printed, and sent them to every body I could think of—the consequence was, they began to come in and trade with me a little. I continued to push the cards and bills, and also to advertise in the newspapers, and customers came in from all parts of the country. I soon had to enlarge my store, and I now do a bigger business than any man on the street—I keep up my advertising, and my business keeps increasing.

I have got \$15,000 invested in good stocks—I own the house I live in, and it is worth \$7,000—my goods are all paid for, as I buy for cash and sell for cash—and I have paid all my old debts of 1843. This I attribute to my invaluable remedy for an unhealthy business, of letting the public know what you are doing and what you want to do, through the press. If this certificate will be the means of saving one poor man, situated as I was seven years ago, my object is accomplished.

(Signed) C. SHARP, Jr.

Lieut. Maury, in his letter to the Southwestern Railroad Convention, predicts that as soon as there is a commercial thoroughfare across the Isthmus, which will unload, handle and transport the breadstuffs with the other heavy produce of the Mississippi Valley, across the Isthmus, and put them on board ships in the Pacific for less than it cost to get them as far as Cape Horn on the way around, that moment is the Gulf of Mexico raised to the summit level of this world's commerce.

"I say, landlord," said a man in a country village to a tavern keeper, "how many liquors can I get for two long bits?"

"Five," said mine host.

"Well, fork 'em over. Come up, my boys, and drink."

The liquoring completed, he pulls out two old worn out bridle bits, which were long enough, in all conscience. It is needless to say how savage the landlord looked, when his customer walked coolly out, amidst the shouts of the crowd.

Stanly and Giddings had a very general debate in Congress on Wednesday. Giddings said, "the gentleman from North Carolina reminded him of the boy who turned round so fast that the hind part of his breeches was on both sides." And Stanly concluded his statesmanlike labors with the remark, "I find that I have been in a dissecting room, cutting up a dead dog."

"My lad," said a schoolmaster, what is a member of congress?

A member of congress is a common substantive, agreeing with self interest and is governed by eight dollars a day understood.

FROM MEXICO.

The latest dates from the city of Mexico are to the 31st ult., seven days later than previous advices.

The Indians had been committing ravages at Encina-Gorda, and Muleros, in the State of Durango, burning ranches, killing the men, and carrying the women and children into captivity.

Senor Castaneda had presented a resolution in the Chamber of Deputies to Congress, calling upon the Minister of War to inform that body of the measures taken by the General Government to assist the people of Yucatan in their war against the Indians. The Minister had laid his report before the Chamber, stating that upwards of \$160,000 were due to the army sent to Yucatan under Gen. Romulo de la Vega, and that desertions were becoming frequent owing to the extremity to which the troops had been reduced in their bloody and prolonged contest with the barbarians. Senor Castaneda then presented a plan for relieving the necessities of the army in Yucatan, which was referred to an appropriate committee.

A proposition had been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, to construct a mole and take other measures to protect the shipping off Vera Cruz.

The steam ship Estado de Mexico received on board, at Vera Cruz, on the 23d ult., one 65-pounder and one 24-pounder, to be transported to Matamoros.

At Hostotipaquillo, in Guadalupe, on the 12th ultimo, a band of sixty robbers plundered various houses, and carried off without successful opposition, \$30,000 worth of plate and horses.

The Universal contains a letter from Matamoros, complaining of the weakness or complicity of the American authorities, in allowing the Britons of Carabaja to walk about Brownsville, without molestation, and hold meetings publicly. It states that, twelve or fourteen leagues from Matamoros, upwards of five hundred men are encamped, declaring they are the vanguard of the army from Texas, and that fears need be apprehended lest Matamoros be reduced to ashes.

After an animated debate, the bill providing for the defence of the frontier, had been withdrawn by the committee of the Senate.

The chamber of Deputies of Congress had adopted a resolution calling upon the Government for information in relation to the inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Snow fell at Tampico on the 12th ult., being the first time in the history of the city.

Gen. Miguel Blanco had left the capital for Sonora with recruits, to augment the troops in that State to 1500 men.

The country seems to be unusually quiet, all the local insurrections having been suppressed without difficulty. The present season has been unpropitiously severe in some parts of Mexico. On the 12th ult., a strong northwest wind began to blow at Tampico, under the influence of which the mercury fell rapidly, till on the 14th it stood at 29° deg. Fahrenheit, and snow fell in some quantity. All the standing water was frozen, ice being formed to the thickness of a third of an inch. Such weather was never before experienced in Tampico, even by the oldest inhabitant.

THE PALMERSTON FEAST.—No sooner was it known that Lord Palmerston had ceased to belong to the cabinet (that Hamlet was withdrawn from the play of Hamlet), than various of the foreign ambassadors determined upon having a banquet to celebrate an event that, as they instinctively felt, must be so peculiarly gratifying to the feelings of their several royal masters. The feast was not so magnificent, so complete, as under other circumstances it might have been, but the joy and hearty good will of the revellers more than compensated for any short coming of the cook, and perhaps, throughout the country, there was not a jollier Christmas party than that gathered together under the roof of his Excellency the Ambassador for whom flung open the doors of his spacious and magnificent mansion on this occasion.

As the various Ambassadors entered and embraced the host, the band played (in touching compliment to the Emperor Nicholas) God preserve the Emperor! The meeting of the parties was very interesting—even affecting. Austria rushed into the arms of Russia, and both embraced with emotion; whilst Greece all but melted on the shoulder of the Two Sicilies.

The dinner being over, Russia rose to propose a toast. They had that day met to celebrate an event of peculiar interest to all strong governments, he trusted they knew what he meant by strong governments. (Cheers and smiles.) They were now assured of the removal of a man who had in the most insolent manner defied the will of Russia, the wish of Austria, the desire of Naples, and the hope of the Two Sicilies; of a man of most dangerous character, for it so happened that he never put a bold front upon a question, that somehow or the other, he didn't carry to a triumphant issue. But the sun of Palmerston was set, and already he heard the satisfied growl of the Northern Bear—the rejoicing scream of the Austrian Eagle. In conclusion, he would give them the "Balance of power," by which he meant, a torn and tattered constitution in one scale; with the down weighing sword of his master in the other. (Cheers.)

Two Sicilies gave the next toast; "A speedy rise in the sulphur market." He felt that the removal of the pestilent Palmerston was a great boon to universal despotism, and, connected as he believed despotism to be with the brisk trade in sulphur, he felt that both despotism and brimstone had been materially served by the disgrace and discomfiture of Palmerston. His downfall was a great day for Europe; and the news would lighten the dark heart of the King of Naples, a heart large as the largest bombshell; it would carry confusion and despair into the dungeon of political traitors.

France was called upon for a toast, but excused himself; his feelings, he said, could be better conceived than described; and though he had felt it a duty to be present on the occasion, he had heard nothing through the electric telegraph since the retirement of the minister. He, however, had no doubt that his master, the Emperor—he meant the President would on all occasions be found unanimous with Austria and Russia.

Greece attempted to give utterance to his feelings, but entirely failed; further than to express a mingled satisfaction and regret—satisfaction that that freeman of the world, Palmerston, was at last put out—regret that (he would not further allude to the Pacific question) he was not extinguished long ago.

Prussia (admirably representing Prussia's monarch) made a speech; but from the mysticism that prevailed it, our reporter cannot venture to say whether Prussia approved or disapproved, promised anything or regretted anything, hoped anything or desired anything. Neither was it plain to our reporter whether Prussia gave a toast or chanted a sentiment.

After a while the conversation dribbled into small talk; and as the wine went round, many intonations were cast upon the absent. America has sent an excuse, was going out to a quiet game of whist. Belgium was entertaining a happy juvenile party; Sardinia was previously engaged; while Spain Portugal and the Netherlands were ill with the influenza.

However, the festivity was kept up with increasing spirit; and it was not until a very late hour that the guests departed. Several of them embraced with expressions of mutual sympathy and support.

A minister, having had his house burnt, was stating the circumstance to Mr. H., adding, that the most of his manuscript sermons were consumed. Mr. H. replied, "Don't you think, brother, they gave more light from the fire than they ever did from the pulpit?"

Two AND TWO.—Piron the French author, was questioned by a haughty police magistrate concerning his profession. "I am a poet, sir," said Piron. "Oh, a poet," said the magistrate; "I have a brother who is a poet." Then we are even," said Piron, "for I have a brother who is a fool."

At a recent meeting of a parish, a solemn deacon submitted a report in writing, of the destitute, and others standing in need of assistance in the parish. "Are you sure, deacon," asked another solemn brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?"

He said he believed he had done so, but if any had been omitted the omission could be easily corrected.

The strength of the submarine telegraph cable, between England and France, has been put to a severe test. A Russian barge dragged her anchor, in a gale, till it caught the cable, by which it was held for some time. The gale increasing, the cable of the barge parted, and away she drifted before the wind. The telegraphic cable, however, was uninjured, and communication between the two countries was not interrupted for a moment.

Epitaphs.—We have received from two or three sources, batches of curious and authentic epitaphs: These are the best:

Here lies the body of poor John Mould, Who was lost at sea, and never found! Lie long on him, good mother Earth, for he Lied long enough, God knows, on thee!

Here lies John Bann, who from a house, Into a coffin fell for sorrow; He struggled hard with many a wound, But couldn't get out, and so was drowned!

Why is a dog with a sure tail like a locomotive? Because he has got "a tender behind."

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF A YOUNG LADY.—1. Keeping her accounts in preference to an Album.

2. Generally praising the attractions of that "affected creature" who always cut her out.

3. Not ridiculing the man she seriously prefers—not quizzing what she seriously admires.

4. Not changing her "dear, dear friend" quarterly—or her dress three times a day.

5. Reading a novel without looking at the third volume first, or writing a letter without a prospect; or taking wine at dinner without first saying "the smallest drop in the world," or singing without "a bad cold," or wearing shoes that were not "a mile too big for her."

6. Seeing a baby without immediately rushing to it and kissing it.

7. Carrying a large bouquet at an evening party, and omitting to ask her partner "if he understands the language of flowers."

Why is a printing office like a pumpkin? Because it is frequently found in pi. (pie.)

Why is a woman like a wagon? Because her tongue is her chief motive power.

Why was Annanias of old like David's harp? Because he was a liar. (lyre.)

Why is a house on fire like a pig in a parlor? Because both ought to be put out.

When does a man look like a cannon ball? When he looks round.

Question.—I am courting a girl I have but little acquaintance with: how shall I come to a knowledge of her faults? Answer.—Comment her among her female acquaintances.

To know how bad you are, you must become poor; to know how bad other people are you must become rich. Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. Be careful and not mistake principles for potatoes.

[Albany Dutchman.]

A FAIR HIT.—"Here, you bog-trotter," said a daily soaplock to an Irish laborer, "come, tell the biggest lie you ever told in your life, and I'll treat you to a whiskey punch." "An, by me sowl, yer honor's a gentleman," retorted Pat.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—A Washington letter writer says that a great reserve is practiced by the Naval Expedition to Japan. The expedition will depart under the command of Commodore Perry, as soon as the vessel be got ready—probably about the first of March. The steamer Mississippi will be Co-modore Perry's flag ship. The Cumberland and St. Lawrence will form a part of his squadron. It is believed that the object of the expedition is to make a favorable impression as to the naval power of the United States upon the Emperor of Japan, and that it is to go to the port and city of Jeddah, which is the head of a navigable bay, and, according to English authorities, is accessible. The city contains more than a million inhabitants, and is one of the richest and most magnificent cities of the East. It is the seat of a vast commerce and extensive manufactures, and is the residence of the Emperor and of the nobles of the Empire. This Government asks of the Emperor to open his ports to commerce, and to treat with hospitality those of our men who may be cast on his shores.

Law Advertisements.

G. W. HITE. J. W. MUIR. T. M. HITE.

HITE, MUIR & HITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BARDSTOWN, KY.
Will attend to any business confided to them in Nelson and the surrounding counties.
March 3m

SPRING GOODS,
T. & E. SLEVIN,
MAIN ST., SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRD.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are receiving our Spring and Summer Dry Goods, making our stock very full and well assorted, part of which consists of—
100 cases fancy black and purple Prints;
60 do 3-4, 4-4, 6-4, and 12-4 bleached Cottons;
20 do bleached Drilling;
20 do Cottonades and Queen's Cloths;
10 do solid and fancy Ginghams;
10 do black and fancy Lawns;
10 do black and colored Cambrics and Satins;
5 do Apron and Striped Checks & Towels;
5 do Irish Linens and Hollands;
4 do French state and yellow Linens;
100 bales 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 brown Cottons;
50 do 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Tickings;
20 do brown and blue Drilling;
20 do heavy Osnaburghs;
15 do Striving Stripes;
75 pieces black and fancy Calicoes;
135 do do do Cashmere;
235 do Satinet, Tweed, and Jeans;
100 do Drap d'Ete and Queen's Cloths;
150 do black and fancy Lustres;
191 do new style Mus de Laines;
150 do Silk, Satin, and Cotton Vestings;
75 do Silk and worsted Socks;
500 do Cotton, Jersey, and Swiss Marlines;
1230 do Bonnet, Cap, and Mantua Ribbons;
1000 dozen cotton Hosiery and Gloves;
3000 bleached and brown Table Cloths;
Nankens, cambrics, cambrays, linen and cotton shirtings, valises and cotton flannels; cutlery, panning, silk, and cotton velvets, velvet cord, barges, white and black neck crapes, bindings, beer, white and black wadding, Lancaster quilts, umbrellas, parasols, black silk Florins, silk and cotton cravats and handkerchiefs, linen handkerchiefs, kid gloves, suspenders, combs, buttons, threads, needles, &c. All of which we will sell cheap. We respectfully invite the attention of our old customers and city and country merchants generally.
The highest price paid for feathers, gloves, and beaver.
T. & E. SLEVIN.
March 31

HARDWARE STORE,
BY HENRY B. SHIELDS,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

I HAVE on hand a large and complete stock of Hardware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:
200 dozen wood chisels;
100 boxes 3/4" Colling's Axes;
2000 pairs trace Chains;
Hoop and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Cotton and Wood Cuts, Looking Glasses, Wire, Files, Raps, Augers, Gimblets, Cow bells, Saws, Siles, Locks and bolts, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Razors, some very fine; Saws; Scissors; Cutlery of all kinds; Nails; Cast Steel; Carriage Castings, &c. &c.
To all of which I call the attention of dealers and the public generally.
March 10 St
HENRY B. SHIELDS.

FRESH TEA.
We have just received a large supply of the best quality of Gunpowder and Black Tea put up in metallic packs.
NOURSE & HACKLEY.
Bardstown, Dec. 4th, 1851—

REMEMBER that we keep on hand all kinds of GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS. NOURSE & HACKLEY.

LADIES wishing a handsome Silk or Mouse Hair Dress will do well to call and look at our stock. We are offering them very low for 21 days.
MCKAY & METCALFE.

ED. N. TALBOTT. JOHN S. AUD.

TALBOTT & AUD
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the extensive Blacksmith Establishment lately carried on by John C. Aud, and, on Broad Street, where all kinds of work in their line, will be done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.
dec 11—2m

OWEN'S HOTEL,
(Late Franklin House.)
CORNER OF SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. R. OWEN, Proprietor.

N. M. BOOTH has associated with him J. C. BLANCAGNIEL in the Book, Music and Daguerreotype business. For any patronage we will be grateful.
BOTH & BLANCAGNIEL,
Bardstown, Feb. 11th, 1852.

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR. J. C. BAILEY.
RILEY, MUIR & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County Courts. Office, the same formerly occupied by Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent attention to all business confided to them.

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Silvester Johnson a candidate for the Sheriffship of Nelson county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce John H. Talbott a candidate for the Sheriffship of Nelson county at the next August Election.

Special Voters.

Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch, Masons meets regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month.

Major Barbour Lodge No. 181, A. Y. M. meets regularly on the 2nd Monday [count court day] and on the 4th Monday in each month.

Darvall Lodge No. 39, A. Y. M. meet regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.

Sion Lodge No. 58 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meets regularly every Wednesday Evening. Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.



SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Nelson Division No. 43 Sons of Temperance meets regularly every Saturday Evening. Transient brothers are invited to attend.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the Bardstown Herald our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the Cash System. Our object in doing this is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for Cash for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, House-rent, &c. &c. Could we collect as we go it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job-Work and Advertising the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.	
BAGGING—Per pound.....	12 1/2
BALE ROPE.....	3-4 1/2
COTTON—First.....	7-8
COTTON YARN—Per doz.....	6-7 and 7-8
COAL—Per bushel.....	30
COAL—Per barrel.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50
CORN—Per bushel.....	30
WHEAT.....	30
OATS.....	20
DRYED PEACHES—Per bushel.....	\$3.00
FISH—Mackerel No. 1, per barrel.....	\$12.00
" " No. 2, ".....	\$10.00
" " No. 3, ".....	\$8.00
SUGAR—Per pound.....	4 1/2
WOLASSES—Per pound.....	4 1/2
" Sugar House.....	4 1/2
COFFEE—Per pound.....	2 1/2
RICE.....	4 1/2
CHIESE.....	8
SALT—Per bushel.....	27
HIDES—Green per pound.....	3 1/2
" Dry Salted.....	30
HE P—Per barrel.....	\$30.00
IRON—Bar.....	\$30.00
LEAD—Per pound.....	1 1/2
NAILS—Per keg.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00
TURPENTINE—per gallon.....	50
LINSEED OIL.....	70
CASTOR.....	\$20.00
LARD.....	\$3.00
SERPH.....	\$12.00
TANNER'S OIL—per barrel.....	\$20.00
ONIONS.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50
POTATOES—per barrel.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50
PORK—Mess.....	\$14.00 to \$15.00
" No. 1.....	\$13.00
" Rump.....	\$10.00
BACON—Shoulders, per pound.....	7
" clear.....	8-10
LARD.....	8-10
FEATHERS.....	20
BRESWAX.....	30
SEEDS—Clover per bushel.....	\$6.00
" Timothy.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50
" Flax.....	\$1.00
TOBACCO.....	\$1.75 to \$2.00
" Choice old leaf.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50
WOOL—Clean washed per pound.....	24-30
In Grease.....	16-18
REEF—per pound.....	4 1/2 to 5
HOGS—Gross, per pound.....	4-4 1/2

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LOUISVILLE.

Parent Office No. 35 Camp Street N. Orleans, Permanent Fund \$200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent success of this company afford ample guarantee to persons desiring to secure the benefits of Life Insurance.

LEP. Planners, Traders, and Steamboatmen, who are acquainted South, are insurable without any extra charge for a climate permit, during the summer.

NEVER IS ISSUED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Policies are issued and Loans promptly advanced at the LOUISVILLE GENERAL AGENCY.

pamphlets containing the Rates of Premium and all information as to Life Insurance

Communications.

For the *Bardstown Herald*.
Individual Rights of Man.
No. V.

Observation of facts and rigorous induction.
Observation des faits, et induction rigoureuse.
Démonstration Historique de la Philosophie au
[sic] siècle xix.

19. From what we have observed (No. IV, 18.) it is manifest, that the true good, the good intended by the Creator, is the good of order, the *honest good* or *convenient good*; so that, to return to the example of the sheep, mentioned above, its individual good is to save and keep its life, the acts, which contribute to the attainment of this individual good, are means, and the pleasure or delight, which accompanies, or follows such attainment, is but its natural consequence.

20. But here we have to reflect on the different manner, in which a brute and a man move in the pursuit of their respective *convenient good*. A brute, incapable of reflection, leaves, as it were, to its Creator to provide for the attainment of its end, its *convenient good*, and moves with an irresistible power towards the object, by which it is allured. But man, endowed with an understanding, through which he was made in the image and likeness of his Creator, is enabled, by it to know the final ends of things; which ends cannot be known through material sensitive perceptions; hence he knows the difference between means and final end, and, if so, he is able also to know, what brutes cannot, viz: what is *convenient or honest good*; and all this he knows only through the exercises and activity of that very faculty, which is specific, and consequently essentially proper to him alone in this visible universe. But we observed (No. III, 11.) that the apprehension natural to a being is the internal principle, which has to determine its natural tendency towards its *true individual good*; consequently, if the *convenient or honest good* is the proper and only object of the specific faculty of man, the understanding, man's nature has to be determined by the same understanding to the pursuit of that *convenient or honest good*, as its proper good. Hence we may conclude, that the true proper good of man is the *convenient or honest good*.

21. But here some one may object, that even *useful* and *delightful* good can be the objects of our understanding; why then, cannot we say, that they also are the proper true good of man? To this we answer, that we know not only what is *useful, delightful* and *convenient* good; but also what is *good in the abstract*; and that in consequence of this knowledge, man naturally longs after *good in general*; hence he wishes for some particular good, whenever it is to be found; and as *useful* and *delightful* good are both good, so man cannot but wish for them. But yet he has to wish for them as he knows them; and since he knows them subordinate to the *convenient or honest good*; the *useful* good as the means for an end, and the *delightful* as the effect of a cause, so man has to wish for them in their natural relation to his primary and natural good, viz: the *convenient or honest*. It is then this *convenient or honest good*, which causes the *useful* and *delightful* good to be true good, by ordaining them according to the design and intent of the Creator. Hence it is, that we call *delightful* good only, when it is orderly, viz: with due subordination to the *convenient or honest good*, which subordination consists in its being the effect of the possession of the *convenient or honest good*. On the contrary, we do not call *orderly* good, simply because it is *delightful*.

From this simple theory we may conclude, that all systems of Moral Philosophy may be reduced to two principal ones. For every Moral Philosophy ought to be a guide or rule for the doing of good; consequently, systems offering such a guide or rule must be as many as there are species of good. But the species of good are but two, viz: the *delightful* and the *honest*; good; for as *useful* good it is always relative, and in consequence it may be reduced to that species of good, to which it refers. In fact, if you tell me: do such a thing because it will prove *useful* to you, I will immediately ask: of what use it will be to me. To this question you cannot answer but by saying, that, what I will do, will let me attain either a *convenient or a delightful* good. There are then only two characteristics, by either of which all systems on Moral Philosophy are essentially distinguished. Some say, such an act is *delightful*; therefore it is *honest*. Others say: such an act is *honest*; therefore it is *delightful*. The former are the Moralists of *pleasure*; the latter are the Moralists of *convenience or honesty*. Now as pleasure may refer either to the body or to the soul, the Moralists of pleasure may be more or less dangerous in proportion as they establish as a principle of morality the pleasure either of the body or of the soul. Both classes of the Moralists of pleasure are wrong in assigning pleasure as the cause of convenience or honesty, while pleasure is but its effect. As these two purely moral principles (of pleasure and convenience or honesty),

may be associated with various metaphysical doctrines, it is evident, that various and very different theories may originate from them, as we will see hereafter.

22. Let us now return to that subordination, which we proved (21) to be proper to the *useful* as well as to the *delightful* good with respect to the *convenient or honest* good. This subordination is metaphysically necessary; for it is impossible, that a faculty or a being should incline to two different objects, not subordinate to each other, as to its proper end. Can any material body moved by an extrinsic cause be directed to two ends not subordinate to each other? No; by no means. A part neither a faculty or a nature can incline to two ends, which are not subordinate to each other. (No. IV, 18.)

23. This truth will be more evident by analyzing the ideas which we have of nature and faculty. For nature, faculty, are expressions implying a tendency to produce an act, as Villers remarks. (a.) If so, how can it be, that the tendency to produce the act A should be the tendency to produce the act B? or how can it be, that the faculty of seeing should be the faculty of hearing?—These two sensitive faculties may be found, and are in fact found in the same subject or being, but they will never be the same thing; in the same manner as in the local motion the tendency or direction of a material body to the left will never be a tendency or direction to the right.

24. It is true, that a material body moved in one direction may meet with many and various objects; but this meeting is not the effect of any property intrinsic to those objects, but only of their situation or place to the right or to the left. This remark will more distinctly and accurately explain, in what does the unity of the end of a faculty consist? For faculty, we have said (23) is but a tendency to produce an act; but what is this act? I say, that I have the faculty of . . . of what? No body knows, unless I express the act. Then I repeat: I have the faculty of doing . . . of doing what? Nobody knows what this doing is, unless I express the object; for I can write, eat, walk, &c. But if I say: I have the faculty of doing a favor, or an injury, or an act of reasoning, we will soon understand, which is the act; and which is the faculty proper for it. For who does not understand, that doing is determined by favor, injury, or act of reasoning so that doing an act of reasoning is an act specifically distinct from the act of doing a favor or an injury; and if the acts are essentially distinct from each other, even their respective faculties must be essentially distinct from one another. In fact, in the above example the faculty proper for a good reasoning is the understanding essentially distinct from the free will, the proper faculty for the acts of doing a favor or an injury. Hence we may conclude, that it is the object, which determines the act, as the act determines the faculty; or that the object determines both act and faculty, the former immediately, the latter only mediately.

25. Here we must reflect, that the object as determining both act and faculty (24) is not to be considered with respect to the whole of its material being, but only under one determined aspect; an aspect which may be found in many objects, though they may be materially different and distinct from one another. A material body moved to the left by an extrinsic cause will tend towards all those objects, which are on the left, only because of their situation and place at the left (be they otherwise as different and distinct from one another, as you please). In the same manner the visual faculty, for instance, tends towards the visible only, as towards its proper object; and the understanding towards the intelligible as towards its own natural object. But, suppose that my visual faculty sees at the same time many and various visible objects; or that my understanding apprehends many and various intelligible objects, would these objects, many and distinct from one another on account of their particular properties, change the proper object of my visual or intelligent faculty, if they all agree in the respect of visible or intelligible objects? No; for it is one thing to consider an object with respect to the entire being and to all its properties; another thing to consider the same object with respect to that determined aspect only, which is the proper object of a faculty. Hence it is, that one single being endowed with many and various properties may be the object of many and various faculties, for instance, I may see, smell, hear, taste, touch and understand the same being; but this is being the object of my visual faculty in the same respect, in which it is the object of my faculty of hearing, smelling, tasting, touching and understanding?—No; for one is the respect or property in which it is the object of the visual

faculty; another the respect or property, in which it is the object of hearing, and so on.

Yours,
AN ECCLECTIC PHILOSOPHER.
From the Louisville Courier.

Mr. Holt's Address of Welcome to Kossuth at Louisville.

Governor Kossuth: This is a proud day for Louisville, and a proud day for him who, as the honored organ of its citizens, bids you welcome, thrice welcome, to their hospitalities. You meet here the echo of that enthusiasm which, amid every demonstration of popular rejoicing, greeted you when first you pressed the American shores in the North. It has crossed the Alleghenies—passing down the valley of the Mississippi—and should you extend your travel so far, your ear would catch its notes of gladness and of triumph mingling with the breezes and billows of the Pacific. This is but the outpouring of that profound sympathy which remembered you in the depths of your Asiatic prison, and vowed that not a hair of your head should be touched by the remorseless emissaries of despotism which pursued your footsteps, and clamored for your blood. The American heart has been stirred in its inmost recesses, and from shore to shore of this vast republic, offers you an homage to which history has no parallel—an homage, permit me to say, which all the gods of earth could not buy, nor all the germs of its hereditary oppressors extort. It is not an homage to your burning eloquence, nor yet to your great misfortunes—but to the cause, the consecrated cause of human rights, for which you have labored and suffered so much, and for which, with indomitable zeal, you labor still, and are prepared to sacrifice all. It is our cause too—the cause of all humanity—of nature and nature's God, that we would this day honor in you as its stainless and heroic representative. To every baying of Austria's bloodhounds we would answer back with a thousand blessings on your head. Sir, we might have the forms of free government, but we could never have the souls of freemen, if we were not thus deeply moved by the struggles of all of every land to break the fetters of a galling bondage. This is not a feeling which, risen at your coming, is fated to pass away. It lies at the foundation of the American character. It will endure with our hills—it will grow with our everlasting rivers—ye, be assured that the hands of this people will never weary in waving high from their tranquil shores the torchlight to which defiant nations who, amid storm and darkness, are wrestling with the whelming gulfs of arbitrary power. May that light gladden those who suffer, and nerve the arms of those who are sinking to yet mightier efforts for their deliverance!

Thanks, sir, to a free press, the people, although very far removed from the theatre of the revolutions of 1848, were made acquainted with each step of that eventful drama, as it progressed. Your own high and self-sacrificing patriotism, which defied alike the seductions and the terrors of the conqueror, commanded their warmest admiration; as does now the timeless scorn with which you brave the shafts of that colossal power which, even while I speak, is crushing into unnumbered folds, the hopes and hearts of uncounted millions of human beings. They rejoiced with joy unexpressed over the victories of your own and kindred nations—they mourned in bitterness over their reverses. Indeed, our spirits followed with breathless eagerness the heady current of those mighty events; our blood was chilled with horror at the recital of the atrocities of Austrian butcheries; and when the civilization of the age was tarnished, by helpless women who would not drink the cup of slavery, being dragged upon the public squares and chastised with rods as malefactors, our eyes instinctively sought the heavens for the flashing of that bolt which was to crush to the earth the monsters that thus numbered and polluted its bosom. Those days have gone by, and of the victims of those fearful conflicts, some are now wandering in exile, homeless but not friendless; others linger still in chains and loathsome dungeons; while not a few have filled a bloody grave. But, be assured that impartial history will do justice to their memories, as we do now; and although the scenes of these sublime upheavings of the heart of down-trodden humanity be unmarked by stone or towering monument, yet will they live fresh in the sympathies of mankind with Marathon and Thermopylae.

Sir, the great West, in the midst of which you now stand, a little more than half a century ago was an unbroken wilderness, whose solitudes were disturbed only by the cry of the wild beasts or the yell of the savage. You now behold it gemmed with cities and villages and smiling fields of agriculture, the home of teeming millions, free as the mountain air, and happy as, in the allotments of Providence, it is permitted to man to be in his earthly pilgrimage. This wonderful progress, with all its associated blessings, we owe, under a beneficent Heaven, to the working of our peculiar system of government—a system which may be emphatically termed the Christianity of political philosophy. Here in all gentleness and blessing, the virtue and intelligence of the people administer that political rule which elsewhere the arms of despots have administered in wrath and desolation, almost from the foundation of the world. Here the corn is not muzzled that treadeth out the ox; and no lording rapacious hands gather what the hands of honest toil have sown. He who soweth in this broad land, soweth in hope and reapeth in perfect security. But, sir, as a part of this picture, we can present to you none of those scenes of luxury and pomp which too often dazzle the eye of the superficial observer in the old world. We have no swarming legions clad in armor and ever marching to battle or glittering military review, at once the delight of tyrants and the terror of the stricken covering multitudes. Our soldiers are found in our workshops, in our counting-houses, and upon our fields of agriculture—producing, not consuming

the other's labor. Nor are our streets filled with the brilliant equipages of the haughty great, of hereditary nobles; for he who would be greatest among us must become the servant of the people, and walk in simplicity and deference in presence of the masses whom he serves. Nor yet, can we point you to any of those gorgeous palaces encrusted with precious stones and jewels, the crystallized spoils of plundered provinces. Our dwellings are simple and humble, but they are the abode of comfort and manly independence. The espionage of no jealous despot dwells in their sanctity, and though their walls tower not in magnificence toward the skies, neither have they been cmented by the sweat and tears of the toiling millions that surround them. Such, sir, is the land in the midst of which you stand, and such are the people who bid you welcome.

It is our trust from their contemplation you will derive new strength to the hallowed faith which you have adopted—faith in human progress—faith in the ultimate triumph of human rights—faith in the capacity of man to govern himself and to work out with his own hands that lofty destiny which Providence has stamped in effaceable characters, alike upon his genius and upon his aspirations.

Coming forth, sir, as you do, from the wreck of the popular institutions of Europe, we have been glad to learn from you that there is still hope of their reconstruction—that although fearful reverses have been experienced, yet that all is not lost. Knowing as you must intimately the secret working of the political systems and influences beyond the Atlantic, the words of encouragement which have elsewhere escaped from your lips, have filled the American bosom with the most glowing anticipations. It is true that liberty has fought, and by treachery vile has lost a great battle. True, she has been dragged, so to speak, at the chariot wheels of her fiend-like conquerors—has been beaten to the earth, and amid every circumstance of insult and of ignominy, has been entombed as dead, and her banded foes are now saying one to another, make sure the grave where she lies! Still it is our hope and trust that European freedom is not dead—that she but sleeps, and that ere long we shall behold the beams of the morning of her resurrection flashing upon the bayonets of the mercenary millions that keep guard around her sepulchre. That your eyes, which have never quailed beneath the fiercest glances of arbitrary power, may be spared to look upon that blessed day, and your hands be again permitted to unfurl the banner of Hungarian independence, is the fervent, the unceasing prayer of all by whom you are surrounded. Sir, again I bid you welcome to the hospitality of a people who amid every vicissitude of good and evil fortune, will be proud to cheer and console the martyrs to that cause in whose defence you and your loved country have so gloriously fallen.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW YORK
Life Insurance Company.
Accumulated Capital \$360,000.
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
PRESIDENT.

THIS COMPANY is one of the most respectable and responsible in the United States. The business is conducted on the MUTUAL system purely, dividends being made annually on all policies for life, and become a permanent fund for the benefit of the insured. Interest is paid as the Board of Trustees may declare. Individual risks are taken for any amount not exceeding \$10,000. The Company has been in successful operation for many years, during which time it has issued more than 7000 Policies; and, after paying large sums to widows, orphans, and creditors, has now an accumulated fund of \$360,000.

The beneficial results of Life Insurance must be apparent to all. Every man whose income is uncertain, the merchant, the clergyman, the lawyer, the physician, the farmer and the mechanic should lay up annually in the form of a life premium, such a sum as will, at his death, part of the accumulated capital, and give to his children the means of education. The creditor who depends for payment upon the life of his debtor will find in a life policy his best and often his only security. The business man whose engagements involve his friends, lenders, creditors or sureties in any shape can in no way protect them so effectually as by taking out a policy of insurance on his own life.

Instances are numerous in Kentucky in which the advantages of Life Insurance are illustrated. Call and get a copy of the Annual Report.

SAM'L. CARPENTER, Jr.,
Agent.
Medical Examiners.
J. T. McELVANY, M. D., R. S. STROTHER, M. D.
Dec 11, 1851.

ARE YOU INSURED?
Are you insured in a responsible office.

THE season of the year has arrived when every prudent man will see that his Buildings and their Contents are insured in the THE PROTECTION INSURANCE OFFICE, of Hartford, Connecticut, which has now done business in the Southern and Western portions of the country for many years, and is confidently believed to present very superior inducements for insurance, second in order to no office in the United States.

T. P. LINTHICUM Agent.

PATENT BUCKET CHURN.

THE subscriber is Manufacturing and has on hand a lot of the above superior article of PATENT CHURNS, which he warrants to equal in convenience and usefulness any article of the kind now manufactured.

THE Kentucky Standard of Weights and Measures are by order of Court put into my hands to prove the weights and measures of Nelson county, in place of John C. And, dec'd. Jan 28 31 WM. McQUOWN, Sr.

PERSONS indebted to NOLAN & HACKLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and pay up by the 1st of February. Jan 11.

MONEY FOUND.
ON last County Court day, a purse containing some money in notes and silver, was found, which the owner can get by describing property and paying for this notice. Jan 28 31 JOHN CHEATHAM.

GARDNER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—
100 lbs N. Orleans Sugar;
100 lbs Leaf, crushed and powdered do;
500 bags Rio Coffee;
20 do old Government Java do;
20 cerosa Mocha do;
100 lbs Plantation Molasses do;
30 do Sugar House do;
20 half bbls do do;
30 kegs do do;
100 lbs Rice;
300 kegs Nails assorted, from 3d to 40d.
100 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
25 do 10 by 12 do;
50 do Virginia Tobacco;
50 do Ky. do, of City Manufacture;
50 half chests Gun Powder Tea;
150 boxes do do;
Nos. 1, 2 and 2 Mackerel, in barrels and half do.; and almost every article in the Grocery line for sale at fair prices.
January 23, 1852.—3m.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE undersigned will sell or lease for a term of years the farm on which he lives, lying one and a half mile North of Bardstown, between the Louisville Turnpike and Shepherdsville Road, and about half-way between Bardstown and Sazareth. There are 370 ACRES OF LAND, all of which is suited for cultivation—with many never failing springs and streams of water—about 150 acres in cultivation, with an excellent meadow and a Young Orchard of select fruits of great variety. There is a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with eight rooms—a Brick Kitchen of two rooms—a large barn and STABLES and CORN CRIBS and other out buildings all new, and in excellent repair. The whole farm is in a good state of cultivation and repair—a large quantity of Corn, Oats and Hay—Farming Utensils and a good stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, all well suited to the premises, and would be sold with the Farm. Any person wishing to purchase a very desirable home will call on the undersigned or on Dr. HICKMAN, in Bardstown, who will show the premises.

THOMAS W. RILEY.

T. HILORING.
Gentlemen's Garments, of every description cut and made to order by the Paris and New York styles, by T. J. MAYNARD. Orders solicited and promptly complied with.
Shop West side of the Public Square

LIVERY STABLE,
BY
JNO. PAYNE & CO.,
ARCH STREET,
BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT is now thoroughly furnished and ready for the accommodation of customers. Our RIDING, BUGGY & HACK HORSES ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE New Hacks, Buggies, and Harness, and feel fully qualified to can satisfy the most fastidious. Those who wish to take Pleasure Rides or Long Journeys, are recommended to call on us.

All hours on Reasonable Terms.
Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS, &c., to attend Funerals or Processions, are always ready to give a call and you will find that we have one of the most extensive STABLES in the West.

JOHN PAYNE & CO.,
BARDSTOWN, January 24, 1852.

SPINNING WHEELS.
LARGE and small Spinning Wheels and Reels for sale at my shop in Bardstown. Mending done when called for.
Jan 25 31

NEW BOOKS.
I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bardstown and vicinity that I have just opened an assortment of BOOKS, MUSIC, and STATIONERY, at my Daguerrean and Telegraph Room, on Arch a few minutes West of Main-st., which I will sell at Louisville prices.

N. M. BOOTH
Bardstown, December 24, 1851.

WILSON'S HOTEL.
Main-Street, Hodgenville, Kentucky.
The undersigned having opened the above House, which he has newly furnished in the best manner, to accommodate all who may patronize him. He also has good Stables, and trusty and prompt Osters.

SAMT. WILSON.

A CHANCE OFFERED.
To all those who have been sleeping on the floor, boards and bed cots, we would say that we are still making Mattresses of all kinds, spring, Hair, Moss, Cotton, and Shuck Mattresses in a superior manner, and warranted equal to any made in the West. We will also make Window Curtains and Bed Curtains—Cut and fit Carpets in a style equal if not superior to anything of the kind ever before done in Bardstown.

We are also prepared to repair any kind of upholstery, such as putting new covers on fine sofas and chairs, and re-stuffing the seats, &c. Room next door below L. C. Mattingly's dwelling, on Market street.

W. H. HARDISTY & WIFE.

Dr. D. H. COX
Is now receiving his Fall supply, embracing all articles usually kept in Drug and Grocery Stores, which he is determined to sell unusually low for cash, or to punctual customers on short terms.

Being determined to sell the Louisville trade to this place in Oils, Paints, &c. (if low prices will do it), he has made such arrangements as will enable him (for cash) to sell White Lead and Oils at the Louisville prices and carriage.

He is in hope, such inducements will incline the public to encourage home trade; or at least give him a call and examine before purchasing at other places.

He will take in exchange for articles in his one Flax seed, Mustard seed, Bremen, Lard, Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, etc., at the highest market price.

Bardstown Sept. 18, 1851.

Nathaniel Wickliffe and R. Logan Wickliffe, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Bardstown, Kentucky:
Office in "Sweet's" Row, fronting the Public Square.
WILL attend the Courts in this and the adjoining Counties. All business connected to them will be punctually attended to.

INSURANCE
BY THE
PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Incorporated 1835.
Capital Stock, Annual Premiums, and Western Fund,
\$1,000,000.

THE MERCHANTS and HOUSEHOLDERS of Bardstown and Nelson county are respectfully referred to the superior advantages offered for FIRE and MARINE Insurance by T. P. LINTHICUM, Esq., the duly authorized Agent of this Company.

By the Establishment, 26 years since of a Central Office at Cincinnati, for the prompt settlement of Western and South Western Losses, a careful selection of risks, the most unremitting attention to their dispersion, and prudence and economy in all its transactions, the Officers of this Company have had the satisfaction of seeing its usefulness and prosperity constantly upon the increase during a long period of years. Many other Companies have in the meantime failed to discharge their just liabilities, having been weakened and finally rendered bankrupt, by a reckless course of business.

Insurance Companies of this stamp and character are continually springing up in various parts of the country. It is not our purpose (by accepting premiums inadequate to cover average annual loss) to compete with such irresponsible offices, whose object would seem to be to collect a considerable sum from the operations of one or two seasons, divide the proceeds, and pay their losses, or not, as expediency may dictate. On the contrary, the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, will maintain its business upon a permanent and responsible basis, and thereby secure a continuance of the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended.

W. B. ROBBINS,
General Agent,
Protection Insurance Co.

The undersigned, local Agent, is supplied with blank policies and renewal receipts, which will be issued, covering approved risks upon reasonable terms.

T. P. LINTHICUM,
Agent Pro. Ins. Co.,
For Bardstown and Nelson County.
Nov. 13, 1851.—15-2m.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS
AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 34 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, sowing, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the practical future of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of Agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
The North British Review (Free Church).
The Westminster Review (Liberal),

AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of CHRISTOPHER NORTH, maintains its ancient celebrity, and, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Captain" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Penitential Medal," "The Green Hamlet," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have been reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it was first issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the EARLIEST reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews . . . \$3.00
For any two . . . do . . . 5.00
For any three . . . do . . . 7.50
For all four of the Reviews, . . . 10.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, . . . 3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, . . . 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, . . . 10.00
For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.) . . . \$5.00

(Payments to be made in all cases in Advance.)

CLUBBING
A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$3; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$20; and so on.

Orders from Clubs must be sent direct to the publishers, as no discount from these prices can be allowed to Agents.

Money, current in the States where issued, will be received for pre.

Remittances and communications should be addressed post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,
February 4, 1852.

GARDNER & CO.
Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS for the Mayville and Paris Cotton Factories, have for sale
250 bags Paris Yarn No. 500, 600, 700,
450 do Mayville No. 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1000.
300 bales Batting.
50 bags Carpet Cloth.
100 do Wrapping Twine
100 do Candle Wick,
Jan 23 3m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—
Just received an assortment of
Violins, Flutes, and Fics. Also—Violin
and Guitar Strings.
Jan 14 N. M. BOOTH.

ZANTE CURRENTS—
for sale
Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

DR. J. T. McELVANY,
Determined to remain permanently
in Bardstown, tenders his Professional
services to the citizens of Bardstown and
Nelson County, in the various branches of his
Profession. He has taken the Office recently
occupied by T. P. Linthicum, Esq., and next
door to the room occupied by McElvany &
McVown, immediately opposite to the Mansion
House, where he may be found at all times during
the business hours of the day, unless professionally absent.

Farmers Look to your Interest
The undersigned would respectfully
inform the Farmers of Nelson and the
adjacent Counties, that he is prepared to
furnish them, on good terms with any of the
following articles, to-wit:

Acorns, Carls, Harrows, Plows, Cultivators,
Axes, Saws, Knives, M. L. R. O. N. S.,
and every other article usually made in his line
of business. My shop is always supplied with
the best materials, and my workmen cannot be
surpassed by any in the State. Adjoining my
blacksmith Shop is Mr. P. Smith's Wagon Shop,
where all kinds of carriages are kept in good
establishments can be had.

PETER LYDDANE,
March, 1851.—13-1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous
Disorders, Diseases of the
Kidneys,
and all
diseases arising from a
disordered Liver or Stomach,
such as Constipation,
Indigestion, Piles, Fulness
or Bloat to the Head, Acidity
of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart burn,
Dysentery, Dropsy, the various
Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking
at the top of the Stomach, Swelling
at the end, Hiccups and Distension,
Coughing, Languor at the
Heart, Choking or Suffocation
sensations when in
a lying posture,
Dimness of Vision,
Drops of water
from the Sight.

Fever and dull pain in the Head, Debility
or Peripneumonia, Yellowness of the Skin and
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs,
Swelling of the Feet, Swelling of the
Flesh, Constant Imagining of Evil and great
Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured
by

DR. ROOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON.

At the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch
st., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not
exaggerated—if equally they may offer preparation
in the United States, the cases of
many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of
the day. They are equally efficacious in the
rectification of disorders of the Liver and lower
glands, exercising the most searching power
in weakness and affections of the digestive
organs, they are without, safe, certain and
pleasant. Read and be convinced.

The Editor tells, Dec 22—
Dr. Hoodland's celebrated German Bitters
for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice,
Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is
deservingly one of the most popular Medicines
of the day. These Bitters have been used by
thousands, and a direct and efficient cure
has been effected in every case.

We are acquainted from the use of this remedy.
We are convinced, that in the use of these
Bitters, the patient can only be benefited, and
vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration.
They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can
be used by persons of the most delicate
stomachs with safety, under any circumstances.
We are speaking from our own experience, and to the
afflicted we advise their use.

"Scott's" weekly, "one of the best Literary
papers published, and, August 25—
"Dr. Hoodland's German Bitters, manufactured
by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are now recommended
by some of the most prominent members of the
Faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases
of female weakness. As such is the case, we
would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and
thus secure the health of their children. Persons
of debilitated constitutions will find these
Bitters advantageous to their health; as we
know from experience the salutary effect they
have upon weakly systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.
The Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, the best
family newspaper published in the United
States, has the honor of saying of Dr. Hoodland's
German Bitters—
"It is seldom that we recommend what are
termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence
and patronage of our readers, and therefore
we are especially careful in recommending
Bitters we wish